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Tilgner, J. T.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64) (This form is to be filled out by the person who is the subject of the investigation.)

TILGNER, J.

TILGNER, J. The analysis of the dynamics of smoking food products on the basis of physicochemical tests. p. 461. Vol. 10 no. 11, Rev. 1956
PRZESL SPOZYWOZY, Warszawa Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 4 April 1957

TIL'GOR, N. K.

TIL'GOR, N. K. --"The Effect of Phosphoric-Acid Nutrition Conditions on Carbon-Phosphorous Metabolism." Sub 21 Nov 52, Moscow Order of Lenin State University M. V. Lomonosov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

deceased
BASLAVSKAYA, Sarra Saulovna; BORODULINA, Frida Zakharovna; POTAPOV, Nikolay Gavrilovich; ~~TIL'GOR~~, Nikolay Karlovich [*deceased*]; TRUBETSKOVA, Olga Mikhaylovna; SOKOLOVA, N.A., red.; ~~LAZAROVA~~, L.V., ~~tekhn.~~ red.

[Brief laboratory manual on plant physiology] Malyi praktikum po fiziologii rastenii. Izd.4., perer. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 68 p.
(Plant physiology—Laboratory manuals) (MIRA 14:8)

TILIC, Boris, inz.

Losses of electric energy. Energija Hrv 11 no.9/10:315-323 '62.

1. "Elektra", Zagreb, Gundulićeva 32.

TILIC, Boris, dipl. inz.

Fourth Conference of Economists of Electric Power Industry of
Yugoslavia. Energija Hrv 13 no. 1/2:55-59 '64.

TILIC, I.

Postwar development of trawling on our coasts. p. 160

MORSKO TIRARSTVO. (Udrusenje morskog ribarstva Jugoslavije) Rijeka,
Yugoslavia. Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEA1) LC Vol. 9, no. 2
Feb, 1960

Uncl.

TIPO, I.

Economic research on fishing.

p. 255 (Morsko Ribarstvo. Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1956. Rijeka, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEA) IC. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

FILIC, I.

Reward systems in fishing. p. 281.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept., 1956 (Published 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

TILIC, I.

Fish meal. p. 187
(GLASNIK, Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

TIJIC, I.

A discussion on the lecture by the academic Mijo Mirkovic.

p. 257 (Morsko Ribarstvo. Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1958. Rijeka, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (LDAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

TILIC, I.

Results of an inquiry. p. 12. MORSKO RIBARSTVO. (Udruzenje morskog
ribarstva Jugoslavije) Rijeka. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

TILIC, I.

Fishing with Danish seines. p. 85. MORSKO RIBARSTVO.
(Udruzenje morskog ribarstva J.,goslavije) Rijka.
Vol. 8, no 3, March 1956.

SOURCE:

East European Accessions List (EEAL),
Library of Congress Vol. 5, no.11, Nov., 1956.

TILIC, I.

The Dutch As sociation of Fishermen. p. 121

Found in Vol. 8, no. 4, April 1956
In Rijeka, Yugoslavia (MORSKO RIBARSTVO)

So. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956

TILIC, I.

The economic and profit aspects of fishing. p. 408.
(Gozdarski vestnik, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1956, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

TILIC, I.

Proposed regulations for rewarding successful fishermen. p. 93.
(Gozdarski vestnik, Vol. 9, No. 3, Mar. 1957, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

TILIC, I.

Results of an inquiry among fisherman retired because of age. p. 94.
(Gozdarski vestnik, Vol. 9, No. 3, Mar. 1957, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

TIJIC, I.

TIJIC, I. Production and consumption of marine fish in relation to the population. p. 141.

Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1956.

MORSKO RIJARSTVO

AGRICULTURE

Rijeka, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

TILIC, I.

TILIC, I. The school for the canning industry in Norway. p. 153.

Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1956.
MORSKO RIBARSTVO
AGRICULTURE
Rijeka, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

TILIC, I.

Fishing in Turkey. p. 12 (GLADNY, Vol. 6, no. 1/2, 1954, editorial,
Yugoslavia)

OO: Monthly list of East European accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

TILIC, I.

"Difference in Achievements of Two Neighboring Trawling Fleets", p. 100,
(MORIS RIBAR-TWC, Vol. 6, No. 9/10, 1954, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAL), IC, Vol. 7, No. 2,
March 1955, Uncl.

TILIC, I.

"Large purse nets and their lucrativeness", p. 9 (Morsko Ribarstvo, Vol. 5, no. 1/2, 1953, Zagreb)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol. 2, No 9 Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

THIC, I.

"Profit-sharing Contracts." p. 69. "New Instructions for Trading." p. 71.
(Morsko Ribarstvo, Vol. 5, no. 5/6, 1952, Zagreb)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3. Library of Congress, March 1954.
Uncl.

Distr: 4E2c

Preparation of a high-quality precipitated calcium carbonate. *Rev. chim. (Bucharest)*
E. Kimmel and M. Tilica. — CaCO_3 was prepd. by
9, 153-4 (1958) (English summary). The quality of
carbonating a suspension of CaO in H_2O . (up to 133° ;
the product improved with increasing temp. (4% CaO).
2 atm.) and with decreasing CaO concns. (4% CaO).
Gary Gerard

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RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Applications. Soda Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12364.

Author : Kimmel, E.; Tilica, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Obtaining High-Quality Precipitate Calcium Carbonate.

Orig Pub: Rev. Chim., 1958, 9, No 3, 153-155.

Abstract: Results are cited of laboratory experiments on the precipitation of CaCO_3 . The influence of temperature during precipitation and concentration of CaO was investigated. Properties of the product are determined (apparent density, coefficient of precipitation, moisture, alkalinity and others). -- From the authors' resume.

Card 1/1

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TILICHENKO, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk (Khabarovsk); POGREBNOY, A.K., inzh.
(Khabarovsk); MAZUR, N.N., inzh. (Khabarovsk)

Use of electronic computers for the calculation of technical
norms in operational work. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.1:78
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi
(for Pogrebnoy).

DMITRENKO, V.I., dotsent (Khabarovsk); TILICHENKO, A.G., dotsent (Khabarovsk);
YAKOVLEV, Ye.I., dotsent (Khabarovsk)

Computer center for the railroads of the Far East. Zhel.dor.transp.
45 no.2:80 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Rektor Khabarovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta (for Dmitrenko).
(Electronic computers)(Soviet Far East--Railroads--Making up trains)

TILICHENKO, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk (Khabarovsk); POPSYEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk
(Khabarovsk)

Possibility for increasing the weight norms for freight trains.
Zhel.dor.transp. 47 no.10:27-30 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

TILICHENKO, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., otv. red.; BASHLAY,
I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BARMIN, Yu.I., red.

[Programming and electronics; a methodological manual]
Programirovanie i elektronika; metodicheskoe posobie.
Khabarovsk, 1963. 209 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Khabarovsk. Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr.

POPSUYEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; TILICHENKO, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk
(Khabarovsk)

Uniform procedures for the operation of railroad and marine
transportation. Zhel.dor.transp. 40 no.4:28-31 Ap '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Freight and freightage) (Shipping) (Railroads---Management)

POPSUYEV, A.V. (Khabarovsk); TILICHENKO, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Khabarovsk)

Production-laboratory base for scientific investigations. Zhel.
dor.transp. 38 no.10:83 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Railroad research)

TILICHENKO, A. G.

"Questions of the Mutual Agreement of the Traffic Schedule With Intermittent Arrivals of Loaded and Empty Cars on Mass Long-Haul Loading Sectors." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin and Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin, Min Railways USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

NESTERENKO, G.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOZOBTSOV, B.S., inzh.; MIKHEYEV, V.P.,
inzh.; TILICHENKO, A.M.

Effect of the angle of incidence on the stability of the exposed
roof of chambers. Gor. zhur. no. 12:59-62 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy marksheyderskiy institut,
Leningrad (for Nesterenko, Skozobtsov, Mikheyev). 2. Kombinat
Achpolimetall, g. Kentau (for Tilichenko).

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>Acceleration of the Cannizzaro reaction by the action of ketones.</i> <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 7, 1180 (1957).</i> Previously it was shown that in the aldol condensation of CH_3CO with KOH the Cannizzaro reaction of the HCO_2H formation is accelerated in the presence of Me_2CO (1) (cf. Chelintsev and F. I. A. 20, 5110). From the postulated scheme of the reaction $\text{I} + \text{CH}_3\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{AcCH} \cdot \text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $2\text{CH}_3\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HCO}_2\text{H} + \text{MeOH}$, it follows that only ketones with Me and CH_3 groups at the CO group are capable of the accelerating action. Preliminary tests revealed that ketones of the types MeCOC and CH_3COC are capable of various degrees of acceleration of the Cannizzaro reaction. The accelerating rate of I and MeEtCO is greater than that of MePrCO with 40% CH_3CO, while MePrCO is comparatively more active with 10 and 20% CH_3CO. Cyclohexanone showed the greatest accelerating effect. In all cases none showed the greatest acceleration increases with the increased concn. of ketones and decreases with lower concn. of CH_3CO in the mixt. The acceleration rates were studied by treating mixts. of 0.02 l. cc. ketone, 3 cc. of 10, 20 and 40% CH_3CO and 3 cc. of 0.2 N KOH at 50°, 60° and 70° for definite periods of time, followed by back titrating with HCl and comparing with the results obtained by similar treatment of control solns. contg. no ketones.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Chas. Blaw</p>																			
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Acceleration of the Cannizzaro reaction by the action of ketones. II. Dependence of the accelerating action on the quantitative ratios of ketones and formaldehyde. M. N. Ulichenko. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 760, 73 (1938); cf. C. A. 31, 4301⁴.—Admin. tabulated exptl. data on the aldol condensation of CH_2O with KOH show that the acceleration of the Cannizzaro reaction increases with the increased concn. of ketones (Me_2CO , MeCOPh and cyclohexanone) and decreases with lower concn. of CH_2O in the mixt. Chas. Blane

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>ca</p> <p>10</p> <p>Acceleration of the Cannizzaro reaction by the action of ketones. III. Accelerating action of 3,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-2-butanone. N. M. Tulchenko. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 10, 718-22 (1940); cf. <i>C. A.</i> 33, 1267. — In the alk. condensation of HCHO at 50° and 60° by the previous method the Cannizzaro reaction (HCO_2H formation) was accelerated with increasing concn. of MeEtCO (I) and $\text{MeCOC}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{Me}$ (II). The comparatively greater activity of II can be traced to the nascent HCHO formed by the reversible cleavage of II in the reaction. II, b_p 138-40°, m. 50-51.5°, was prepd. by condensation of I and HCHO by the method of Decombe (<i>C. A.</i> 31, 1360°).</p> <p>Chas. Blanc</p>																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

CA

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Condensation of cyclohexene with organic acids. M. N. Filichenko (N. G. Chernyshevskii State Univ., Saratov) *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 2132 (1950).
 Condensation of cyclohexene (I) with AcOH under the influence of ZnCl_2 , AlCl_3 , CdCl_2 , CoCl_2 , SnCl_4 , NiCl_2 , LiCl , FeCl_3 , CeCl_3 , SnCl_4 , 50% and 98% H_2SO_4 , and H_3PO_4 (d. 1.81) was studied. Acids, especially H_2SO_4 , are much more effective than metal salts. The yield of the ester reaches a max. of about 60% when 50% H_2SO_4 is the catalyst, after 8-10 hrs. at 97-100°; longer heating leads to declining yields; thus this catalyst is comparable to BF_3 . Use of 98% H_2SO_4 leads to more rapid reaction and in 18 hrs. a 15% yield is reached; no studies on the max. yield were made. In 4-hr. reactions in sealed tubes on a steam bath, I and AcOH, in the presence of 10% (by wt.) of the above catalysts gave the following % yields: ZnCl_2 17, AlCl_3 11, CdCl_2 4.6, CoCl_2 5.6, SnCl_4 1.5, CeCl_3 2, NiCl_2 , LiCl , and SnCl_4 gave 0%. 60% H_2SO_4 , 38%, and H_3PO_4 26%. SnCl_4 , AlCl_3 , ZnCl_2 , FeCl_3 , CeCl_3 , and LiCl cause appreciable polymerization of I. In these comparative expts. the product was not isolated but the yields were detd. by titration of the residual acid with standard $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$. 1-Methylcyclohexene, b. 106-8°, d_{44}^{20} 0.8020, n_D^{20} 1.4401 (by dehydration of 2-methylcyclohexanol; a small amt. of 2-isomer was apparently present), heated with CH_3COOH as above but without catalysts gave both the expected ester and polymeric products from the hydrocarbon. The max. esterification, 24.4%, occurs in about 8 hrs. at 22-5°, and 45.5% in about 14 hrs. at 88-90°.
 G. M. Kosolapoff

1951

CA

70

• The condensation of cyclobutanes with organic acids. M.
N. Tilichenko. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 2231-9(1950)
(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 45, 7020c. B. I., M.

CA

10

Condensation of formaldehyde with propiophenone. New type of condensation of monoketones with formaldehyde. M. N. Tilichenko and N. K. Astakhova (N.G. Chernyshevskii State Univ., Saratov). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 951-3 (1950).— Condensation of PhCOEt with H_2CO in the presence of a large excess of the ketone and with no free CH_2O permitted to exist in the mixt. for an appreciable time gave a quant. yield of $CH_3CH(Me)Bz$, i.e. methylol formation was excluded by utilizing the fact that methylol derivs. even in mildly alk. media are subject to reversion to free CH_2O and the original ketone, so that exclusion of free CH_2O from the mixt. makes the existence of the methylol deriv. very improbable. To 3 moles PhCOEt in 0.3 N alc. NaOH (about 0.1 mole) was slowly added 1 mole 35% formalin with good stirring at 70° [after addn. of 0.8-1.0 ml. a Rimini test was made and the reaction was continued only if the test was neg. (no free CH_2O)], the mixt. carefully neutralized with $N H_2SO_4$, the heavy oil sepd., and the upper layer freed of EtOH and residue extd. with Et_2O ; the combined org. soln., after washing with H_2O , yielded unreacted PhCOEt and 97.7% $CH_3CH(Me)Bz$, b. $193-8^\circ$; on standing the oil gave a solid fraction, m. $62-3^\circ$ (from petr.

ether), b.p. 203.5° (disemicarbazone, $C_{17}H_{19}O_2N_2$, decomp. $191-3^\circ$); the liquid residue b.p. $207.5-11.5^\circ$, m. -14° , d. $^{20}_4$ 1.0480, n_D^{20} 1.5470 (disemicarbazone decomp. $186-7^\circ$). The 2 products apparently represent the partly resolved stereoisomeric forms of the diketone, described only imperfectly by Bauer (C.A.B. 3011). Br titration failed to reveal any enol forms. G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

Nov 51

"Condensation of Acetone With Formaldehyde," M. N. Tilichenko, A. F. Duganova, Lab of Org Chem, Saratov State U Inent N. G. Chernyshevskiy

"Zhur Prikl Khim" Vol XXIV, No 11, pp 1196-1201

Prepd anhydrousneheptite (anhydrocneheptitol) (I) by condensation of acetone with HCOH in presence of (a) BaOH, (b) NaOH. By evapn of aq and alc solns of I in presence of small amt of H_2SO_4 , I was easily converted into polyanhydrocneheptite, while evapn in presence of HCOH resulted in formation of acetalized dimer. These compds were

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USSR/Chemistry - Plastics (Contd)

Nov 51

colorless, very viscous syrups capable of forming gel with H_2O . Method (b) was more rapid. Discusses reaction mechanism.

TILICHENKO, M.N.

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TILICHENKO, M. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Formaldehyde

Nov 51

"Condensation of Menthone With Formaldehyde," M.
N. Tilichenko, I. A. Evdokimova, Lab of Org Chem,
Saratov State U imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 11, pp 1217-1219

Menthone could be easily condensed with HCOH in
alc medium under action of small amts of NaOH to
yield inner hemiacetal of (2-methylol-2,2'- di-
mentholyl)-methane. Isolated product and pro-
poses most probable scheme of its formation,
which differs substantially from Tollens' scheme
describing mechanism of condensation of HCOH with
monoketones (and aldehydes).

204T10

TILICHENKO, M. N.

Astakhova, N. K., Tilichenko, M. N.- "Condensation of formaldehyde with ketones and aldehyde. Synthesis of 5, 7-dimethyl -4,8-diphenyl-undecadiene -1,10- diol - 4,8." (p. 1810)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 10

TILICHENKO, M. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(2) 5
Condensation of formaldehyde with ketones and aldehydes. Synthesis of 5,7-dimethyl-4,8-diphenyl-1,10-undecadiene-4,8-diol. N. K. Astakhova and M. N. Tilichenko. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 22, 1849-50 (1952) (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 47, 5380h. H. L. H.

11-5-54

CA

31

Chemical structure of cyclohexanone-formaldehyde resins. M. N. Tilichenko and L. V. Zykova (N. G. Chernyshevskii State Univ., Saratov). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 25, 619 (1952). Reaction of cyclohexanone (I) with CH_2O yields water-sol. products if run in the presence of a const. excess of CH_2O even in very alk. solns.; in cases where I is in excess the products are directed toward formation of insol. viscous materials. For best results formalin is dropped gradually into the mixt. at 17-20° in 5 N, or higher, NaOH , when 90-108% yields (based on I) are attained. The primary process is polycondensation of CH_2O with I by a Tollens-type process when the sol. products are formed; the formation of insol. products is a rapid CH_2 bridging in the α -positions. Fractional pptn. applied to a typical specimen shows that progressive pptn. yields fractions whose m.p.s. decline (from 143-50° to 58-60°), mol. wt. declines (940 to 378) and whose CH_2OH content declines at first, then rises slightly. Thus the more sol. material contains CH_2 cross links with gem-methylol groups. G. M. Kosolapoff.

1 - TENNIS, N.Y.

Chloromethylation of aryl aliphatic ketones. M. N.
Tilichenko and V. A. Popova. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 23,
115-17 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 537a.
H. L. H. —

TILICHENKO, M.N.; POPOVA, V.A.

Chloromethylation of aryl aliphatic ketones. Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 23,
118-21 '53. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 48 no.2:637 '54)

USSR.

Formation of ketone-aldehyde resins in polycondensa-
tion of benzophenone with formaldehyde. M. M. Lili-
chuk and E. M. Buzina. J. Appl. Chem. USSR
1957, 30(10):1448-1450. Translation. In: J. Polym. Sci. A-1, 15, 11.

TILICHENKO, M. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Synthetic Resins and Plastics

② Tolls - Chem

Formation of ketone-aldehyde resins in polycondensation of acetophenone with formaldehyde. M. N. Tilichenko and M. M. Buzunova (M. G. Chernyshevskii State Univ., Saratov). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 7, 77-83 (1954).—In condensation of HCHO with AcPh with excess of the latter, the reaction leads not to (hydroxymethyl) deriva. of AcPh but to viscous resinous substances and the reaction is a polycondensation. Hence the usual formulation of the Tollens reaction between HCHO and ketones or aldehydes must be extended to polycondensations as well. The main reaction is the formation of polymers with units: $-\text{CH}(\text{Bz})\text{CH}_2-$, along with a relatively minor reaction: $(\text{Bz}-$

$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}(\text{Bz}) + \text{HCHO} \rightarrow \{\text{HBz}. \text{CH}_2. \text{C}(\text{Bz})(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Bz}). \text{CH}_2. \text{O}. \text{CH}_2. (1), \text{ or analogous O-contg. ring structures}\}. In a typical run 1 mole AcPh in EtOH soln. of 0.2 moles NaOH was treated gradually with formalin (1.5 moles CH_2O) at 50° , after which the mixt. was neutralized with H_2SO_4 and the resinous bottom layer was taken up in Et_2O , dried, and evapd., yielding the solid resin of soft glassy character. The product contained 78% C, 6.3% H, 0.82-1.13% HO, and had mol. wt. 430, with zero icline no. Fractional pptn. from CCl_4 with petr. ether gave fractions which changed progressively from hard glasses to viscous sirups, the highest m.p. being 124° . Only 5% of high-melting material was found, some 41% being the liquid form. The higher-melting fractions were free of HO groups, the lower fractions contain 0.7%-2.1% HO groups. The mol.-wt. range was 489-378. The highest-melting$

fraction appears to be essentially $\text{BzCH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}_2\text{C}$

$\{\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{Bz}). \text{CH}_2. \text{O}. \text{CH}_2. \text{O}. \text{CH}_2\}(\text{Bz}). \text{CH}_2$; the fraction, m. 108.5° , is I, while the sirup appears to be essentially $(\text{Bz}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}(\text{Bz})$. G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 849

Author: Tilichenko, M. N.

Institution: ~~None~~ SARATOVSKIY gosudarstvennyy UNIV.

Title: Condensation of Aldehydes with Ketones. II. Synthesis and Thermal Splitting of 1,5-diketones

Original

Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1955, Vol 25, No 13, 2503-2509

Abstract: The condensation of CH_2O (I), CH_3CHO (II), propionaldehyde (III), isobutyraldehyde (IV) with acetophenone (V) leading to the formation of 1,5-diketones was investigated. It is proposed to name this reaction diketone condensation. The diketones formed subsequently underwent thermal splitting at $245-315^\circ$; cleavage occurred at the C-C bond in the β position to the CO-group. The ease of cleavage decreases in the order arylidene-, alkylidene-, methylene-diketone. Condensation was carried out under the same conditions as described previously (Dokl. AN SSSR, 1950, Vol 74, 951). From 12 moles of 34% I and V

Card 1/2

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 849

Abstract: methylenediacetophenone (VI) was obtained in yields of 33%, mp 67-68°; in addition, the following were formed: dioxime, mp 164-166°; di-2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, mp 233° (decomposes). II yielded ethylidenediacetophenone (VII), mp 72-73°, dioxime, mp 166-168°; disemicarbazone, mp 208-209°. III yields propylidenediacetophenone, mp 85-86° and disemicarbazone, mp 207-209°. IV yields isobutylidenediacetophenone, mp 140-141°. By reacting $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ with VII and HCl with the dioxime of VII, 2,6-diphenyl-4-methylpyridine (VIII) was obtained; the yield in the first case is 92%, mp 66° (from alcohol); in addition a picrate, mp 183.5-184.5, is also formed; VIII $\cdot\text{HCl}$, mp 199-204° (decomposes); VIII $\cdot\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, mp 169-170°; VIII $\cdot\text{HNO}_3$, mp 172-174° (decomposes). The thermal cleavage of VI yields V and a resin which is probably formed by the polymerization of the vinylphenylketone. VII cleaves into V and ethylideneacetophenone, bp 107-109°/8 mm, 129-131°/20 mm, n_D^{20} 1.5586, d_4^{20} 1.0232; benzylideneacetophenone (mp 85°) yields V and benzalacetophenone; n-dimethyl aminobenzylidenediacetophenone (mp 124-125°) gives V and n-dimethyl aminobenzalacetophenone, mp 113-114° (from alcohol); methylidenedipropiophenone (bp 207.5-211.5°/2.5 mm) yields isopropenylphenol ketone.

Card 2/2

Condensation of aldehydes with ketones

T. I. Chenko, M. N.

DI and ...

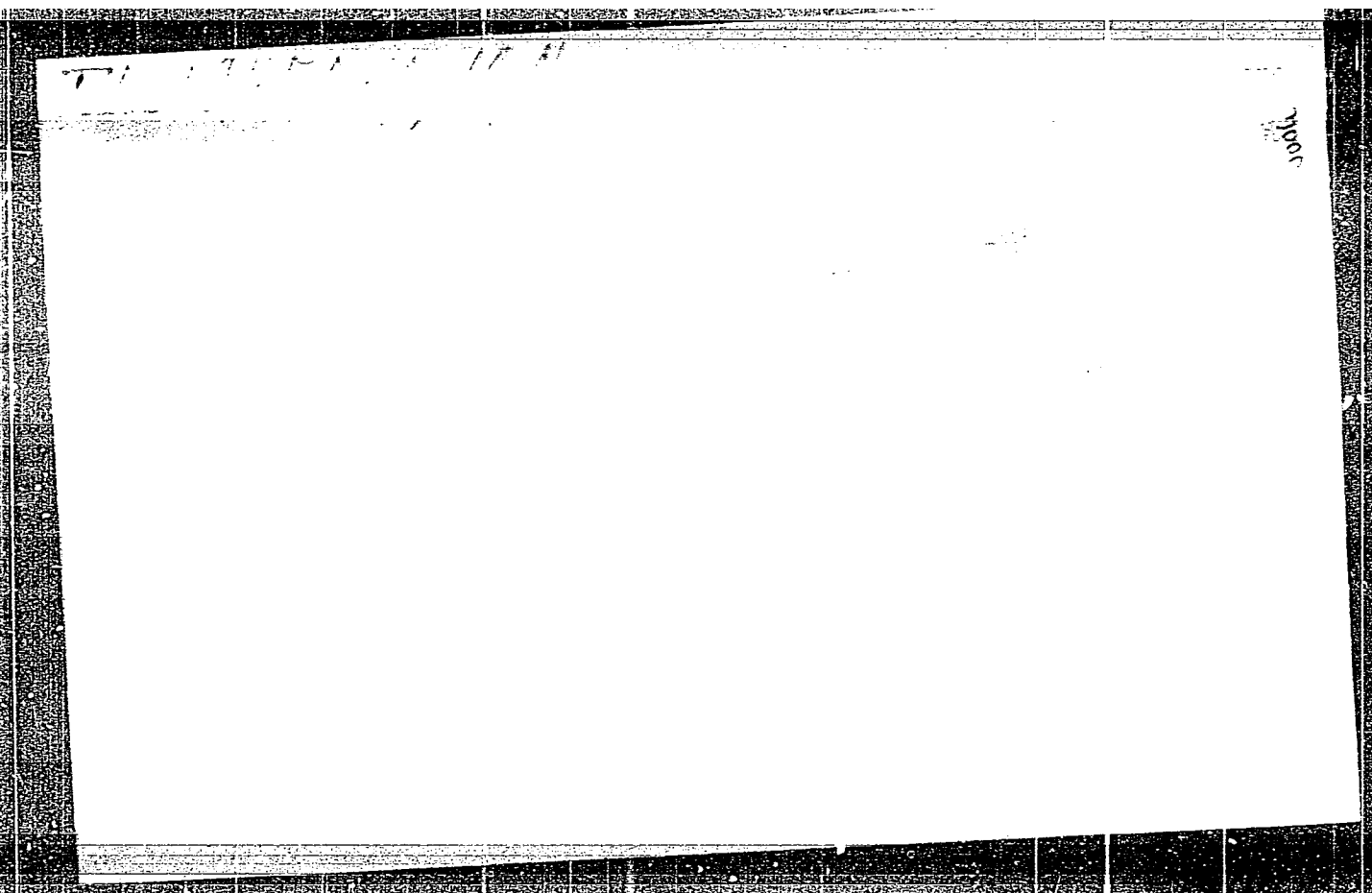
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

CH₃O 0.035 mole and 0.02 mole

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755710001-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755710001-4"

T. I. A. B. O. N. K. O. M. N.

1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are not citizens of the United States and who are not permanent residents of the United States. This group includes all foreign-born individuals who are not citizens or permanent residents of the United States.

On 11/11/68, a black male, approximately 5'10", 170 lbs, dark hair, dark eyes, wearing a dark jacket, dark pants, and dark shoes, was seen walking towards the building. He was carrying a bag and appeared to be in a hurry. He was seen by the guard and was allowed to enter the building.

... .. based on mono- and
... .. V. G. Khar...

20-119-6-30/56

AUTHORS: Tilichenko, M. N., Vysotskiy, V. I.

TITLE: The Action of Formamide on Isomeric Methylene-Dicyclohexanone and Tricyclohexanolone (Deystviye formamida na izomernyye metilenditsiklogeksanon i tritsiklogeksanolon)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp.1162-1163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When the authors acted upon the two latter compounds described in a previous work (Ref 1) with formamide, they obtained the same compounds under the conditions of the Leykard-reaction, that is to say, Simm-octohydroacridine and perhydroacridine. This fact proves that tricyclo-hexanolone isomerizes into methylene-dicyclohexanone. The process proceeds with a sufficient speed in order to prevent the products of hydroamination of tricyclohexanolone from forming. The determined reaction is interesting also in preparative respects: it proceeds considerably easily and in a good yield (about 80 %) of bases, and is easily accessible, as well with regard to the technique of performance, as to the initial substances.

Card 1/2

20-119-6-30/56

The Action of Formamide on Isomeric Methylene-Dicyclohexanone and Tricyclohexanolone

This is the first example of applying the Leykard-reaction to the alicyclic 1,5-diketones. Formerly, it only could be applied to 1,5-diketones of the aliphatic and aryl-aliphatic series (Refs 6, 7). Then follows an experimental part with usual data. There are 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo
(Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

PRESENTED: December 23, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/156-59..2-26/48

5(3)

AUTHOR:

Tilichenko, M. N.

TITLE:

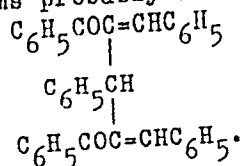
The Acid Condensation of Benzal Diacetophenone With Benzaldehyde (Kislotnaya kondensatsiya benzal'diatsetofenona s benzal'degidom)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 318-321 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The condensation mentioned in the title led in a solution combined with sulfuric acid to the formation of 1,2,4-triphenyl-3,5-dibenzoyl-cyclopentene the structure of which was investigated in detail by systematic separation. In the condensation in hydrochloric acid also the hydrochloride of the mentioned compound is formed. In connection with the separation of the added HCl, a mixture of geometric isomers of dibenzylidene benzal diacetophenone, a yellow not crystallizing powder, forms probably as a result of the splitting up of rings:



Card 1/2

SOV/156-59-2-26/48

The Acid Condensation of Benzal Diacetophenone With Benzaldehyde

The experimental part mentions the operations of condensation and preparation in a pure state carried out under the assistance of V. P. Romanova and E. Yu. Drozdova as well as the analytical and physical data of the compounds obtained. There are 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo
(Chair of Organic Chemistry, Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1958

Card 2/2

SCV/79-29-6-29/72

5(3)

AUTHORS: Tilichenko, M. N., Kharchenko, V. G.

TITLE: Condensation of Aldehydes and Ketones (Kondensatsiya al'degidov i ketonov). III. Diketone Condensation of Cyclohexanone With Benzaldehyde, a New Way of Condensation of Alicyclic Ketones With Aromatic Aldehydes (III. Diketonnaya kondensatsiya tsiklogeksanona s benzal'degidom (novyy vid uplotneniya alitsiklicheskikh ketonov s aromaticheskimi al'degidami))

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 1909 - 1911 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors had already previously found (Ref 1) that the mono-arylidene-cyclanones are easily dimerized in alcoholic-alkaline media, and that the diarylidene-cyclanones add with the same readiness a molecule of cyclohexanone. Both reactions represent a condensation according to Michael (Scheme 1). Considering this fact it was not clear to the authors that in many papers (Refs 2-6) dealing with the condensation of the cyclanones with aromatic aldehydes only products of the aldol-croton condensation were described and that nobody observed the formation of the 1,5-diketones (I). The reason for this fact having been

Card 1/3

Condensation of Aldehydes and Ketones. III. Diketone SOV/72-29-6-29/72
Condensation of Cyclohexanone With Benzaldehyde, a New Way of Condensation
of Alicyclic Ketones With Aromatic Aldehydes

overlooked was, according to their opinion, that the aldol-croton condensation of the alicyclic ketones of the cyclohexanone type with benzaldehyde and other similar aldehydes, which usually takes place in alkaline-aqueous media, proceeds extremely readily, in which connection the products escape reaction owing to their small solubility in the media mentioned. The products of the aldol-croton condensation thus incidentally proved merely to be end products of the reaction. On the basis of this assumption, deriving from cyclohexanone and benzaldehyde, the condensation was carried out in a way that the mono- and dibenzal-cyclohexanones remained in the solution when being formed. In this way white crystals of compound (I) ($\text{Ar}=\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$)

recrystallize from the reaction solvent after storing for 2-3 days, according to the concentration of the alkali liquor. The diketone condensation (Ref 7) was thus shown to apply also to the condensation range of the alicyclic ketones with aromatic aldehydes. In the reaction products in addition to the diketone (I) also the nonanone (II) was found (Scheme 2). From this it may be concluded that the reaction mixture contains only

Card 2/3

Condensation of Aldehydes and Ketones. III. Diketone SOV/79-29-6-29/72
Condensation of Cyclohexanone With Benzaldehyde, a New Way of Condensation
of Alicyclic Ketones With Aromatic Aldehydes

a small quantity of monobenzal-cyclohexanone and that the formation of 1,5-diketone (I) takes place mainly according to the Michael condensation of cyclohexanone with the resultant intermediates. There are 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Saratov State University)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Tilichenko, M. N., Kharchenko, V. G.

SOV/79-29-6-30/72

TITLE: Condensation of Aldehydes and Ketones (Kondensatsiya al'degidov i ketonov). IV. The Phenomenon of Furfurolysis in the Alkaline Condensation of Ketols and of 1,5-Diketone with Furfurol (IV. Yavleniye furfuroliza pri shchelochnoy kondensatsii ketolov i 1,5-diketona s furfurolom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 1911 - 1914 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors previously observed (Refs 1,2) the interesting phenomenon that the compounds (I), (II), and (III) are rather readily transformed by furfurole to yield difural-cyclohexanone (IV) according to scheme 1. This splitting-up can be regarded as a furfurolysis, since the above compounds are not transformed under the same conditions without the addition of furfurole. It is of interest that such a splitting-up does not take place under the influence of benzaldehyde. The chemism of this process can be considered a combination of two main reactions: hydrolysis and condensation of the hydrolysis products with furfurole (Scheme 2(a,b)). Cyclohexanone and fural cyclohexanone, the products of reaction (b) are condensed with furfurole thus

Card 1/2

Condensation of Aldehydes and Ketones. IV. The Phenomenon of Furfurolysis in the Alkaline Condensation of Ketols and of 1,5-Diketone With Furfurole SOV/79-29-6-30/72

yielding difural cyclohexanone. The alkaline cleavage of the cyclic β -ketols (cyclohexanols) into the 1,5-diketones was observed by W. Diekmann and K. Fischer (Ref 4) and also by N. S. Berbulesku (Ref 5). This reaction seems to be opposite to the intramolecular aldol condensation which is in principle in the same way reversible as the intermolecular aldol condensation (Refs 6,7,9). Scheme 2(a,b) explains this furfurolysis as a process in which the furfurole binds the hydrolysis products (I), (II), and (III) with formation of the stable difural cyclohexanone (IV) sparingly soluble in alcoholic medium. Thus the equilibrium in the system is shifted towards the latter compound. In these processes the problem remains to be solved why no analogous splitting-up takes place under the action of benzaldehyde. There are 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Saratov State University)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1958
Card 2/2

PIT'GA, I. [Pitha, J.]; TILICHENKO, M. N.; KHARCHENKO, V. G.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 11: Configuration of
4-R-2,3-cyclohexanobicyclo [3,3,1]-nonan-2-ol-9-ones. Zhur.
ob. Khim. 34 no.6.1936-1938 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk, Institut organicheskoy khimii
i biokhimii, Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Sa-
tovskiy gosudarstvennyy politekhnicheskij institut.

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Tilichenko, M. N., Kharchenko, V. G.

SOV/79-29-7-52/83

TITLE:

Condensation of Aldehydes and Ketones (Kondensatsiya al'degidov i ketonov). V. Synthesis of 9-Phenyl-perhydroacridine by the Action of Formamide Upon Phenyltricyclohexanolone (V. Sintez 9-fenil-pergidroakridina deystviyem formamida na feniltri-tsiklogeksanolon)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 22, Nr.7, pp 2370-2372 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

M. N. Tilichenko and V. I. Vysotskiy described the reaction of formamide with tricyclohexanolone (I) (Ref 1), which is the simplest representative of the carbonyl bridge ketols. The authors obtained these ketols by the diketone-condensation of cyclohexanone with aldehydes (Refs 2-4). The ketol (I) was isomerized previously to give the 1,5-diketone (III) by heating with formamide, which then reacted with formamide yielding perhydro-(V)- and symmetric octahydro-acridine (VII). Phenyltricyclohexanolone was easily prepared by the condensation of cyclohexanone with benzaldehyde (Ref 3) or monobenzal cyclohexane (Ref 3). It reacted similarly on heating with formamide and gave 9-phenylperhydroacridine (VI) and not the expected oxy-

Card 1/2

Condensation of Aldehydes and Ketones. V. Synthesis of 9-Phenyl-perhydroacridine by the Action of Formamide Upon Phenyltricyclohexanolone SOV/79-29-7-59/63

amine (VIII). Strangely enough the formation of the corresponding octahydroacridine, as was the case with the ketal, did not take place. The question as to whether this was due to the influence of the C_6H_5 -group, or to a slight difference in the reaction conditions must still be investigated. The structure of 9-phenylperhydroacridine was verified by dehydrogenolysis over Pd/C to 9-phenylacridine. Although the reaction required a high temperature (320°), it proceeded smoothly and so quantitatively as to be conclusive for identification of the hydroacridine (6.6 Mol H of the theoretical 7 Mol hydrogen were separated). There are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Saratov State University)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1958

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Tilichenko, M. N., Abramova, M. A., S/153/60/003/01/035/058
Yegorova, M. Ye. B011/B005

TITLE: On a New Method of Producing Symm-9-methyloctahydroacridine[†], and on
2 Isomeric Forms of 9-Methylperhydroacridine

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 130-131 (USSR)

TEXT: The method mentioned in the title is based on a fusion of methyl-tricyclohexanolone (I) with hydroxylamine hydrochloride without a solvent (see Scheme). A decycloketolization of ketol (I) to ethylidene-dicyclo-hexanone (II) is assumed to take place at first. Only this (II) is transformed to symm-9-methyloctahydroacridine (III) under the action of hydroxylamine hydrochloride. This is the first example for a transformation of β -cyclo-hexanolone into a pyridine base by hydroxylamine hydrochloride. The separation of 9-methylperhydroacridine into 2 isomeric forms was obtained by crystallization of its hydrochloride from acetone to which a small quantity of alcohol was added. The two forms are obviously one of the theoretically possible pairs of cis- and trans-isomers of this compound. The experimental part offers characteristics and constants of the substances produced. There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

On a New Method of Producing Symm-9-methyloctahydro-
acridine, and on 2 Isomeric Forms of 9-Methylperhydro-
acridine

S/153/60/003/01/035/058
B011/B005

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo; (✓)
Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Saratov State University imeni N. G.
Chernyshevskiy; Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1959

Card 2/2

TILICHENKO, M.N.; KHARCHENKO, V.G.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 6: Conversion
of phenyl- and furyltricyclohexanolones into 9-phenyl- and
furylhydroacridines. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2283-2285
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Tricyclohexanone) (Acridine)

TILICHENKO, M.N.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 7: Condensation of cyclohexanone with 1,3-bis(n-dimethylaminobenzal)-2-cyclohexanone. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2562-2564 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cyclohexanone) (Condensation products)

TILICHENKO, M.N.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 8: Synthesis of
2, 6-diphenylisonicotinic acid based on the reaction of the diketonic
condensation of acetophenone with acetaldehyde. Zhur.ob.khim. 31
no.5:1558-1560 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Isonicotinic acid) (Acetophenone) (Acetaldehyde)

TILICHENKO, M.N.; KHARCHENKO, V.G.; KRUPINA, T.I.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 12: Conversion from
benzylidenebenzaldehydicyclohexanone to 4-benzal-9-phenyloctahydro-
acridine. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2721-2722 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, g. Vladivostok,
i Saratovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

TILICHENKO, M.N.; SOBOLEVA, R.G.; DOMANYUK, T.M.; GAVRILOVA, B.K.

New insecticides; nitrogen bases from polymethylenepolycyclohexanone
as insecticides against flies and horseflies. Soob. DVFAN SSSR 10.18:
113-117 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR.

L 63815-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008722

1/0366/65/001/003/0612/0613

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V. A.; Tilichenko, M. N.

TITLE: Aminocyaniding of methylene-2,2'-dicyclohexanone

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 612-613

TOPIC TAGS: organic chemistry, organic derivative, aminocyaniding, methylene, dicyclohexanone

ABSTRACT: Aminocyaniding of bicyclanones of the order of methylene-2,2'-dicyclohexanone has been accomplished by the method of N. D. Zelinskiy and I. Stadnikov (ZhRKKh, 39, 722, 1966), and 11,14-dicyanoperhydroacridine was obtained. Analytically determined content (%) was: C 73.82, 74.01; H 8.85, 8.76; N 17.19, 17.19. The calculated content (%) was: C 74.07; H 8.64; N 17.29. The verification of the reaction and the behavior of its product with H_2SO_4 are briefly described. It is noted that in this reaction two cyano-groups enter the molecules, whereas in the process of hydrocyaniding only one group does so, as is reported by M. N. Tilichenko and V. A. Kaminskiy (ZhOKh, 34, 356, 1964). Orig. art. has 1 formula.

Card 1/2

L 63815-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008722

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Vladivostok (Far East
State University)

SUB CODE: 00

SUBMITTED: 10Oct64

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card

KC
2/2

TILICHENKO, M.N.; PAVEL', G.V.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 15: Aminomethylation
of 1,5-diketones. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1992-1994 N '6'.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Vladivostok.
Submitted November 13, 1964.

TILICHENKO, M.N.; ZAKRYZHEVSKAYA, I.T.

Conversion from tricyclohexanolone to hydroxytricyclohexylamine.
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.4:796-797 Ap '65. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TILICHENKO, M.N.; BARPULESKU, N.S. [Barbulescu, N.]; VYSOTSKIY, V.I.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 13: Transformation from tricyclohexenones to tricyclohexenylamines (new type of bridge amines). Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:93-97 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Bukharestskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni K.I.Parkhona ;
Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 63815-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008722

S/0366/55/001/003/06.12/0613

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V. A.; Tilichenko, M. N.

TITLE: Aminocyaniding of methylene-2,2'-dicyclohexanone

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 612-613

TOPIC TAGS: organic chemistry, organic derivative, aminocyaniding, methylene, dicyclohexanone

ABSTRACT: Aminocyaniding δ -bicyclonones of the order of methylene-2,2'-dicyclohexanone has been accomplished by the method of N. P. Zelinakiy and I. Stadnikov (ZhRKhO, 39, 722, 1722, 1906), and 11,14-dicyanoperhydroacridine was obtained. Analytically determined content (%) was: C 73.87, 74.01; H 8.85, 8.76; N 17.19, 17.19. The calculated content (%) was: C 74.07; H 8.64; N 17.29. The verification of the reaction and the behavior of its product with H_2SO_4 are briefly described. It is noted that in this reaction two cyano-groups enter the molecules, whereas in the process of hydrocyaniding only one group does so, as is reported by M. N. Tilichenko and V. A. Kaminskiy (ZhOKh, 34, 356, 1964). Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

Card 1/2

L 63815-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008722

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Vladivostok (Far East
State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card ^{PC} 2/2

L 52549-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENF(j)/Enk(c) PC-4/PT-a RIL JW/RM
UR/0366/65/001/004/0796/0797

ACCESSION NR: AP5011193

AUTHORS: Tilichenko, M. N.; Zakryzhevskaya, L. T.

TITLE: Transition from tricyclohexanolone to oxytricyclohexylamine

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 796-797

TOPIC TAGS: amine, organic synthesis, reduction method

ABSTRACT: Attempts to use the Leuckart reaction to change R-tricyclohexanolones to R-oxytricyclohexylamines have proved unsuccessful. Instead of the expected hydroxyamines, perhydro- and sym-octahydroacridines are obtained. Reduction of the oximes of the indicated ketones by sodium and alcohol has been successful. This method has produced from tricyclohexanoloxime a base corresponding to 9-amino-2,3-cyclohexanol(3,3,1)bicyclononanol-2. The yield is 70%. The product is colorless, hexagonal, with a melting point of 155-156°C. The formula is $C_{13}H_{23}NO$. The hydrochloride, with a formula of $C_{13}H_{23}NO \cdot HCl$ has a melting point of 212-214°C. The picrate, $C_{13}H_{23}NO \cdot C_6H_3N_3O_7$ melts at 214-217°C. The n-acetylamino, $C_{15}H_{25}NO_2$, melts at 176-177°C. The IR spectrum shows lines at 1650 (C=O), 3330 (NH), 1570, and 3440 cm^{-1} (OH). The n-benzylidenamine forms readily when solutions of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011193

the hydroxylamine and benzaldehyde are poured into absolute alcohol. The formula is $C_2O_2H_2NO$, the melting point 61-82C.

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Far Eastern State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG, GC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

2/2

TIKICHENKO, M.N.

Condensation of aldehydes and ketones. Part 14: Alkaline
condensation of arylaliphatic 1,5-diketones with formaldehyde.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:443-447 Mr '65. (MIRA 18 4)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Vladivostok.

BERBULESKU, N.S. [Barbulescu, N.]; BEDITSE, G. [Badita, Gh.]; TILICHENKO, M.N.

New method of conversion of tricyclohexanol oximes and alicyclic
1,5-dioximes to sym-octahydroacridines. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no. 12:
4027-4029 D 63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Bukharestskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Parkhona i Dal'-
nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TILICHENKO, M.N.

Diketone condensation of cyclohexanone with formaldehyde homologs. Report No.3. Uch.zap. SGU 75:60-65 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

TILICHENKO, M.N.; KAMINSKIY, V.A.

Hydrocyanation of methylene-2,2'-dicyclohexanone. Zhur.ob.khim. 34
no.1:356-357 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, g. Vladivostok.

TILICHENKO, M.N.; DOMANYUK, T.M.

Functional reactions of polymethulenepolycyclohexanone. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 36 no.4:890-895 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratoriya organicheskogo sinteza Dal'nevostochnogo filiala
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Vladivostok.
(Cyclohexanone) (Polymethylene compounds)

TILICHENKO, M.N.

Synthesis and some properties of polymethylenepolycyclohexanone.
Zhur. ~~ikl.~~ khim. 36 no.1:192-195 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Dal'nevostochnogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta, Vladivostok.

(Cyclohexanone)

BARBULESCU, Em.; BARBULESCU, N.; TILICENKO, M.N.

Condensation of cyclohexanone with n- and i-butyric aldehydes.
Fev chimie Min petr 12 no.11:631-636 N '61.

1. Universitatea C.I. Parhon, Bucuresti (for Em. Barbulescu, N. Barculescu).

TILICHENKO, M.N.; YEGOROVA, M.Ye.

Synthesis of hydroxyacridine bases. Part 2: Synthesis of 9-methyl-Bz, Bz-octahydroacridine. Uch.zap. SGU 75:68-71 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

TILICHENKO, M.N.; KHARCHENKO, V.G.

Dimerization of α -arylidencyclohexanones. Uch.zap. SGU
75:65-68 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

S/080/63/036/001/019/026
D204/D307

AUTHOR: Tilichenko, M.N.

TITLE: Synthesis and some properties of poly-
methylene polycyclohexanone (I)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1,
1963, 192 - 195

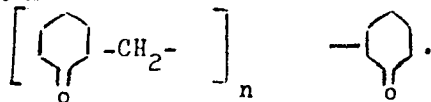
TEXT: The present work is the 3rd communication in a series of studies of δ -polyketones. Compound I was prepared by adding 9 ml of 34 % formalin to 10 g of cyclohexanone and 20 ml of 0.5 N alcoholic NaOH, at 70 - 75°C, over 30 min, with vigorous stirring. After cooling, the reaction mixture was neutralized with 5 ml of 10 % HCl (to a weakly acid reaction to Congo red). The resulting solid product (9.5 g) was washed with water by decantation and was dried in vacuo. The compound was white, amorphous, soluble in benzene but almost insoluble in cold alcohol, and had a melting range from 116 to 159°C. A second fraction was obtained from the mother liquor by evaporating

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Synthesis and some ...

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D204/D307

off alcohol and adding water. The ir spectrum of I was characterized by 1725 cm^{-1} , 2926 cm^{-1} and 2860 cm^{-1} bands (C=O and $\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ groups). The compound exhibited halochromic effects in conc. H_2SO_4 and in 85 % HCOOH , giving red colorations. The reaction with HCOOH is characteristic of polyketones of structure I, i.e.



There are 2 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Dal'nevostochnogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Vladivostok
(Department of Organic Chemistry of the Far East State University, Vladivostok)

SUBMITTED:

August 1, 1961

Card 2/2

E 13575-63

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000189

S/0080/63/036/004/0830/0895

AUTHOR: Tilichenko, M. N.; Domanyuk, T. M.

TITLE: Functional reactions of polymethylene-polycyclohexanone 7

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1963, 890-895

TOPIC TAGS: polymethylene-polycyclohexanone, carbonyl reagents, CO-groups, dinitrophenylhydrazine, hydroxylamine, perhydroacridine, octahydroacridine

ABSTRACT: The authors studied reactions of polymethylene-polycyclohexanone (PMPC) with some carbonyl reagents. Only the two terminal carbonyl groups of PMPC reacted with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, while 40-60% of the CO-groups in the chain reacted with hydroxylamine. In a modified Leuckart reaction with formamide, PMPC gave an almost quantitative yield of the perhydroacridine. The polyketone was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of glacial acetic acid and 85% formic acid with gradual addition of formic acid and heated to 160C for 10 hours so that the acid was distilled over. PMPC gave the octahydroacridine in the Chichibabin reaction with ammonium acetate in glacial acetic acid. IR spectra of all compounds are presented. Both the perhydroacridine and octahydroacridine had an antihypnotic action on the central nervous system and were effective

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000189

insecticides. In both the Leuckart and Chichibabin reactions, 1-3 keto groups did not react. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya organicheskogo sinteza dal'nevostochnogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Laboratory of Organic Synthesis, Far Eastern Branch, Siberian Department AN SSSR, Vladivostok)

SUBMITTED: 10Aug61

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER.: 002

Card 2/2

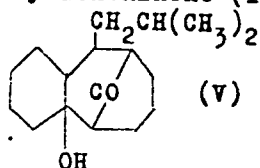
S/081/62/000/021/015,069
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Tilicenko, M. N., Bădită, Gh., Bărbulescu, N.

TITLE: Condensation of cyclohexanone with isovaleraldehyde

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 141, abstract 21Zh95 (An. Rom.-Sov. Ser. chim., v. 16, no. 4, 1961, 31 - 48 [Rom.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: When cyclohexanone (I) is condensed with $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CHO$ (II), the normal products of diketonic condensation are formed: α -isoamylidene cyclohexanone (III), α,α -isoamylidene-bis-cyclohexanone (IV) and (V):



(V) . Evidently substitution in the γ -position of the aldehyde

only reduces the reacting power of the intermediate product III by comparison with that of the product of condensation of I with $(CH_3)_2CHCHO$.

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Condensation of cyclohexanone with...

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Reduction of III resulted in the production of isoamyl cyclohexanone (VI). Ozonization showed that α, β -C=C-bonds were present. III is converted into V by the Michael reaction. When V is distilled in vacuo in the presence of OH ions, it is converted into IV, forming two dioximes with melting points of 182 - 184°C (VIIa) and 146 - 148°C (VIIb). The saturation of a solution of VIIa in a mixture of C_6H_6 and alcohol with HCl provides 9-iso-butyl octahydro acridine (VIII). Within 4 hrs, 1.5 moles of II are added to 5 moles of I in 500 ml of 1 N NaOH in boiling alcohol; after 12 hrs $\sim 3/4$ of the solvent is distilled off; six days later, 40 % of V, $C_{17}H_{28}O_2$, m.p. 162 - 163°C (from benzene), is separated. The filtrate is neutralized using phenolphthalein as an indicator, and 401 g of an oily liquid is drawn off with ether; distilling this liquid produces 17.5 g III, $C_{11}H_{18}O$, b.p. 98 - 100°C/1 mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.4800, d_4^{20} 0.9417, semicarbazone (SC), m.p. 150 - 152°C (from alcohol), and 8 % IV, b.p. 198 - 201°C/mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.5080. If the IV separated is treated with 40 ml of an alcoholic solution of NaOH, 31 g V are obtained. If 5 g III are hydrogenated in 10 ml absolute alcohol over 0.5 g of Pt-catalyst (760 mm, 0°C, 3.5 hrs, 670 ml H_2), 4.7 g VI,

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Condensation of cyclohexanone with...

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$C_{11}H_{20}O$, is separated, b.p. 95 - 96.5°C/2.5 mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.4580, d_4^{20} 0.9085, SG, m.p. 139 - 140°C (from alcohol). Ozonized O_2 (5 % O_3) is passed through 5 g III in 20 ml $CHCl_3$ at 70°C for 4 hrs. The result is left for 12 hrs and cooled gradually to 20°C; at 47°C 10 ml water are added and the $CHCl_3$ and the II formed during the ozonizing are distilled off with vapor (II is identified as a dimedone derivative after separating the bisulfite derivative from the organic layer of the distillate); the residue is found to contain adipic acid, m.p. 149 - 151°C. To 5 g III and 10 g I at 24°C are added 10 ml of 1 N NaOH in alcohol (in 10 min, the temperature increases to 40°C); six days later, V is drawn off by adding water. 100 g unpurified V are distilled in vacuo, and 95.5 g IV are obtained, b.p. 208 - 210°C/5 mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.5010. 90 g IV are added to a solution of 90 g crystalline CH_3COONa and 60 g $NH_2OH \cdot HCl$ in 500 ml 90 % alcohol; the mixture is boiled for 20 min, 200 ml of the solvent distilled off, and separation carried out in 1 l water; the result is 96 % of a mixture of VIIa and VIIb, $C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_2$; recrystallization from the alcohol produces 80 g VIIa ✓
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